

be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the clerk of the House of Representatives, in time for distribution at the commencement of each session, and that the clerk distribute the said estimates in the manner in which documents printed by Congress are directed to be distributed.

Approved, January 7, 1846.

[No. 3.]—A RESOLUTION to authorize the transmission and presentation of books to the minister of justice of France in exchange for books received from him.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure a complete series of reports of all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the circuit and district courts thereof, which have been heretofore published; as also a complete copy of the public statutes at large of the United States, now being edited by Richard Peters, esq., by authority of Congress, the whole to be uniformly bound and lettered, and to cause the same, under the direction of the chief justice, to be deposited in the library of Congress, and presented to the minister of justice of France, in return and exchange for works of French law heretofore presented by the minister to the Supreme Court aforesaid.

Approved, March 4, 1846.

[No. 4.]—JOINT RESOLUTION concerning the Oregon Territory.

Whereas by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the line of the said convention, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers; but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision in the said article of the said convention, that in the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention on giving notice of twelve months to the other contracting party; And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory no longer remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population; and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to give to the government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the abrogation of the same.

Approved, April 27, 1846.

[No. 5.]—JOINT RESOLUTION to correct a clerical error.

Whereas an error occurred in the enrolment of "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for certain objects made for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six," approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by which error an appropriation intended for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, appears as an appropriation "for the support of the District of Columbia";

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents, appearing in said act to be "for the support of the District of Columbia," was intended by Congress, and shall be construed, to have been appropriated for the support of the penitentiary of the said District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Approved, May 15, 1846.

[No. 6.]—A RESOLUTION providing for temporary mail service in Texas.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue the mail service now existing in Texas, under the laws and authority of Texas, or such part thereof as, in his judgment, the public interest may require, from the time that Texas becomes a State in this Union, until contracts can be made, and the mail service put in operation on the permanent basis established by Congress at its present session.

Approved, May 20, 1846.

[No. 7.]—A RESOLUTION in relation to the issuing of grants of certain lands in Louisiana.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney General of the United States be, and he is hereby, directed to examine the evidences of title in the case of a certain Spanish land claim in the State of Louisiana, lying on the Mississippi, above New Orleans, commonly known as the Homma claim, and to report his opinion thereon to the President of the United States; and if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, any patent or patents issued, or may be issued, under such claim, shall have been, or shall be, issued contrary to law, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause proceedings to be instituted in behalf of the United States, and to have the validity of such patent or patents judicially determined.

Approved, June 26, 1846.

[No. 8.]—A RESOLUTION supplementary to the resolution of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for distributing the works of the Exploring Expedition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the thirty-seven copies of the narrative and scientific works of the Exploring Expedition, deposited, and to be deposited, in the Library of Congress, one copy shall be presented to the State of Florida; and whenever any new State shall be admitted into the Union, one copy of said works shall be presented to such State.

Approved, July 15, 1846.

[No. 9.]—A JOINT RESOLUTION presenting the names of Congress to Major General Taylor, his officers and men.

Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

And it is further resolved, That Congress sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States who so bravely fell in the service of their country on the Rio Grande.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to have a medal of gold procured, with appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Taylor, in the name of the Republic, as a tribute due to his good conduct, valor, and generosity to the vanquished.

[No. 12.]—A JOINT RESOLUTION to refund to States and individuals expenses incurred by them under calls for militia and volunteers made by General Gaines and Taylor.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to refund, out of the appropriation made by the "act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," approved the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the Governors of the several States called upon by General Taylor and General Gaines for militia and volunteers, and also individuals, the amount of the expenses incurred by said States and individuals, in fitting out and preparing said volunteers or militia to join the army under the command of General Taylor, to be settled upon just and equitable principles.

Approved, July 16, 1846.

[No. 14.]—A RESOLUTION regulating the printing of Congress, and establishing the compensation for the same.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this resolution, the printing of the two Houses of Congress shall be subject to the following regulations: When any message, report, or document, communicated to both Houses of Congress, shall be ordered to be printed by the Senate, the secretary shall ascertain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives; and if so, the copies ordered by the Senate shall be supplied by the printer to the House of Representatives, for which there shall be no charge of composition; and if any such message, report, or document shall be ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives, it shall be the duty of the clerk to ascertain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the Senate; and if so, the copies ordered by the House shall be furnished by the printer to the Senate, and no charge for composition shall be allowed therefor; and should an additional number of copies of any such document be ordered by either House, they shall be furnished by the printer to the House which first ordered the printing of the document, and for which no compensation for composition shall be allowed: Provided, however, That if, for the purpose of despatch, or any other cause, it shall be necessary to fulfill any order for printing of either House, of any document, which had been previously ordered to be printed by the other House on contingent expenses of the house making such order may direct that such document be again composed, or put into type in which case composition shall be charged and allowed. And from the commencement of the present session of Congress all printing ordered by either House of Congress, where the number of copies ordered exceeds five thousand, shall be paid for at a rate of composition not exceeding twenty per centum less than the rates fixed and established by the joint resolution of eighteen hundred and nineteen; and when the number of copies shall exceed five thousand, the compensation shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third per centum less than the rates allowed by the said joint resolution of eighteen hundred and nineteen. And when the committee on contingent expenses of either House shall direct a second composition, to execute any order for printing, the printing shall be done by the printer to the house making such order; and when any order for printing requires maps or charts, the same shall be obtained under the direction of the committee on contingent expenses of the house making such order, and the expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two Houses, each House paying for the printing ordered by it, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the house which first ordered the document or paper to be printed; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the house whose committee on contingent expenses shall authorize and direct the printing of the extra copy of a document shall be ordered by both Houses, and the same are executed by the same printer, the copies shall be delivered to the two Houses simultaneously, in proportion to the whole number of copies which the Houses have respectively ordered.

Approved, July 23, 1846.

[No. 15.]—A RESOLUTION authorizing the sale of certain lands at Baton Rouge in the State of Louisiana.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and convey (for the use and benefit of the State of Louisiana) to the three commissioners appointed by the legislature of that State, to select a site on which to erect a State house, two or three acres of the tract of land owned by the United States, lying in the parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, above and adjoining the town of Baton Rouge: Provided, That in the judgment of the President of the United States said sale may be made without detriment to the public interest.

Approved, July 23, 1846.

[No. 16.]—JOINT RESOLUTION directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two Houses of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and requested, at the beginning of the final session of Congress, to cause to be printed, and to be deposited in the Library of Congress, one copy of every description of printing; one of reports of committees; one of journals; one of executive documents; and one for every other description of printing; such class to be a separate job, and to be provided for by separate contract. The said advertisement shall also contain a designation of the place in the said city of Washington where such sealed proposals shall be received, and the day and time of day at which said secretary and clerk will cease to receive any further proposals. And the secretary and clerk aforesaid shall deposit suitable samples of the printing required, and of the paper on which the same is to be executed, to be kept at that place as designated aforesaid, least twenty days successively before the time of receiving proposals shall expire, open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for the printing of said documents, and the Secretary of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, and the Secretary of the House of Representatives, and of such persons making proposals as may wish to be present. And the Secretary of the Senate, under the supervision of the Vice President or President of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of the Speaker of the House, shall thereupon let each class of the said printing to the lowest bidder, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of his practical skill and his ability to do the work, and who shall offer good and sufficient security for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts undertaken by him. And thereupon the Vice President or President of the Senate and its secretary, and the Speaker of the House and its clerk, shall proceed to take bonds, with good and sufficient security, for the due and faithful performance of the work; and the officers aforesaid shall immediately thereafter report to their respective Houses all such lettings of printing, and the contracts relating to the same: Provided, That the said proposals shall remain sealed until the time appointed for examining the same.

Approved, August 3, 1846.

[No. 20.]—JOINT RESOLUTION directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia, under the limitations therein prescribed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause to be paid, out of the appropriation made by the act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, approved the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the volunteers and militia, called and actually received by virtue of the orders of General E. P. Gaines, into the service of the United States during the present year, and discharged before joining the army, and such companies as were actually organized and rendezvoused under said call, including the two companies of Major Gally's command, and the company at Baton Rouge aforesaid, and also the company of Mississippi volunteers (Natchez Pencilers), and also the company of Mississippi volunteers (Pontotoc Rangers) organized and assembled at Vicksburg, and afterwards disbanded or discharged, and the companies of Ohio volunteers assembled at camp Washington, near Cincinnati, and who claim to have been mustered into service, one day's pay and allowance for every day actually in service, and the usual travelling allowances, and no more.

And further, that where States or individuals have paid the expenses or provided the means of transportation of volunteers to the place of rendezvous, and furnished subsistence or clothing, the proportionate amount thus furnished to each man, not exceeding the legal allowance to each, may be charged on the pay roll, and withheld and paid to the State or individual who actually provided the same. And further, that when surgeons and assistant surgeons have attended regiments of volunteers to the time when medical officers, duly appointed by the United States, entered upon their duties with said regiments, they may receive the same rate of compensation, and to a like number as provided by law for medical officers, and assistant commissaries, under like circumstances, may in like manner receive the same rate of compensation, and to a like number, as authorized by existing law.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

[No. 23.]—A RESOLUTION appointing regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, Gideon Hawley, of New York, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, William C. Preston, of South Carolina, and Alexander Dallas Bache and Joseph G. Totten residence of the city of Washington, be, and they are hereby, appointed regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with the provisions of the act establishing said institution.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

[No. 24.]—A RESOLUTION relative to errors and defective returns in certain surveys, plats, and field notes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ some suitable person to ascertain and report to the said Commissioner of the General Land Office the amount of damages sustained by the respective purchasers of public lands in township one south, range seven east, in Michigan, for by their respective assignees and legal representatives, by, or in consequence of, the erroneous or fraudulent surveys of said township, or of the imperfect or false returns thereof; and it shall be the duty of such person so employed, to proceed to such township, and, upon view of the premises, and upon hearing the proofs of the parties in interest, to estimate and ascertain said damages, and to report his opinion and decision thereon, specifying in his said report each individual case, and the facts and reasons upon which his opinion may be founded.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

Some city poet has worked out the following elegant specimen of literature and rhyme: Oh! Sally, 'tis my chief delight, To gaze upon your eyes so bright; My love for you, by far surpasses The livid gleam of bread and bass.

It is said there is a man out west who walks so fast that it puts his shadow out of breath, he keeps up with him.

WAR IN CIRCASSIA.—The news from Circassia, which comes down to the 31st August, is of great and thrilling interest.

It is said that the Circassians, Bak, Delifussing by name, who obtaining influence

with the various tribes has been raised to an important command, has made a successful

razzia on the Russian possessions.

THE MARKETS.

Provisions Market, Liverpool, Oct. 31st.—Friday.—There has been but a small demand during this week for Irish butter, and with a moderate import, holders have been enabled to keep up the former quotations. Some holders refuse to offer at present, particularly in the case of the best quality, as they are not so well held by some for higher rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Friday.—The accounts by the Great Western gave a further stimulus to our markets, and an advance of 1-8 per pound was obtained for American and Surat, at which a large business was done on Thursday. The Hibernian arrived with further accounts of favorable weather for picking, which seemed to check the speculative seller, and the market has been quieter since, though as yet steady at the advance noticed. Brazos and Egyptians are without change since our last. So also Sea Island. There has been taken on speculation 23,100 bales, consisting of 19,320 American, 700 Egyptian, 400 Marahan, and 2700 Surat; and for export 1,550 American, and 250 Surat furnished into the country unsold, and during the month 590 American, and 70 Surat. The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair cotton are: Bowed 6d; Mobile 6 1-8; Orleans 6 1-4. Sales from the 24th to the 30th of October, inclusive, 48,700 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The depression of public securities continues without any new cause being assigned. Consols 94 for money, and 94 1-4 for account; reduced three per cents 92 7-8; three and a quarter new, 94 7-8. From these extreme points, there has since been an improvement of one-eighth per cent. Exchequer bills 8; India bonds 16; for bank stock 204; and India 257.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, October 30.—A liberal arrival of foreign oats has completely frustrated any advance generally asked for Irish during the week, and we experience a slow trade at our previous currency. White peas are in good request. Egyptian beans are from 1s to 2s dearer. No change in the value of other grain.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Oct. 30.—At this day's market the millers, who are now tolerably well in stock, appeared determined unanimously to remain on the reserve. The wheat trade altogether was consequently languid in the extreme, and had sales been feasible beyond a very limited amount, many holders would have accepted a price term. Irish duty was unaltered in value, but States and Canadian being more difficult of sale than usual, all description of this article, both free and in bond, receded 1s per barrel below last quotations. Making Barley, and malt, would readily bring much higher rates, but having little or none of prime quality ready for sale, no certain prices for the moment can be formed.

Grinding Barley, Beans and Peas, attended by occasional sales, fully sustained last current rates; and Oat Meal meeting very little notice, this morning were in thin cheer. Indian Corn would be taken freely for Ireland, there being several causes, which in the absence of supplies cannot be executed for the present, although if practicable, somewhat higher prices might be obtained.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE MINISTRY.—Lord J. Russell and Lord Coleridge, at the cabinet council on Wednesday, urged earnestly the constitutional necessity for an early session of Parliament, before Christmas, not only to obtain an act of indemnity for Lord Bessborough's extension of the labor-act, but also to obtain a parliamentary sanction for the reduction of the 4s. duty on imported grain.

The council broke up without coming to any definite resolution.

At the meeting of the ministry on Thursday, the subject was resumed, and on this latter occasion the opponents of an early session had the advantage of Mr. Bessborough's arrival from the Continent, with intelligence that the supplies of grain collected in the American ports for exportation is so ample as to render it extremely improbable that the supply was equal to any demand that could be made, consequently this removed necessity for the reduction of the duty, thus relieving the Ministry from the most important motive for calling an early session. Another step in what he is said to call the administration of a despotism.

The objections to an early session have been most anxiously pressed by the Irish secretary, and the other ministers connected with the government of Ireland, and with some show of reason they allege, with reasons that an early session must conflict with them with Mr. O'Connell and his adherents, thus depressing the cabinet of its principal support. It is not only on the side of Ireland that there are such difficulties threatening the administration at the assembling of Parliament, whether early or late.

We have testimony of the Mill Owner's Journal to the fact that a feeling of the necessity of reducing produce and wages between thirty and forty per cent. for Loch must be the effect of working four days instead of six, rapidly spreading, and becoming almost universal. This serious reduction in the amount of wages contemporaneous with a steady advance in the price of the principal necessities of life is not calculated to infuse an agreeable temper into the proceedings of the popular branch of the legislature.

A third objection to an early session may come from Lord Palmerston, who may not be desirous of explaining the process by which he has managed to give the French government and people a triumph.

FRANCE.—The fetes in Paris in honor of the matrimonial conquest of Louis Philippe and his son have been postponed some time, in consequence, as is pretended, of the inundations in certain parts of France in consequence of the late rains and storms. It is a good and convenient, but it is not the real excuse. There is a storm brewing, which the prudent but avaricious constitutional king of the French foresees. It is not his interest to quarrel with England, and yet he has deliberately, and with malice prepense, provoked to have fetes in honor of his son's marriage with a helpless and unprotected infanta of Spain, sold by a vorthless mother, at which fetes the British Ambassador, Lord Normanby, for good political reasons, could not have been present. This would have effected the funds, agitated the money market, and deranged the good King's private interests as a fund-holder, a trader, and a manufacturer.

Disastrous Floods in France.—We have most disastrous and melancholy accounts of the consequence of a flood which had occurred in the Loire, the waters of which had suddenly risen to a height exceeding any thing known for a century back. The Loire and its tributaries have been the principal theatres of this phenomenon, and have produced inundations exceeding any known by the oldest citizens of the department of Allier, Leir and Elouhen. In a single night the waters of the Loire itself rose twenty French feet.

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Our Lisbon letters of the 16th instant state that all communication between that capital, Oporto, and Coimbra, was cut off in consequence of the telegraph being broken. The Diario of that day contains seven royal decrees dismissing from their posts as many civil governors appointed by the late Government. Mr. Palmella had demanded his passports for France.

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Provisions Market, Liverpool, Oct. 31st.—Friday.—There has been but a small demand during this week for Irish butter, and with a moderate import, holders have been enabled to keep up the former quotations. Some holders refuse to offer at present, particularly in the case of the best quality, as they are not so well held by some for higher rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Friday.—The accounts by the Great Western gave a further stimulus to our markets, and an advance of 1-8 per pound was obtained for American and Surat, at which a large business was done on Thursday. The Hibernian arrived with further accounts of favorable weather for picking, which seemed to check the speculative seller, and the market has been quieter since, though as yet steady at the advance noticed. Brazos and Egyptians are without change since our last. So also Sea Island. There has been taken on speculation 23,100 bales, consisting of 19,320 American, 700 Egyptian, 400 Marahan, and 2700 Surat; and for export 1,550 American, and 250 Surat furnished into the country unsold, and during the month 590 American, and 70 Surat. The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair cotton are: Bowed 6d; Mobile 6 1-8; Orleans 6 1-4. Sales from the 24th to the 30th of October, inclusive, 48,700 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The depression of public securities continues without any new cause being assigned. Consols 94 for money, and 94 1-4 for account; reduced three per cents 92 7-8; three and a quarter new, 94 7-8. From these extreme points, there has since been an improvement of one-eighth per cent. Exchequer bills 8; India bonds 16; for bank stock 204; and India 257.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, October 30.—A liberal arrival of foreign oats has completely frustrated any advance generally asked for Irish during the week, and we experience a slow trade at our previous currency. White peas are in good request. Egyptian beans are from 1s to 2s dearer. No change in the value of other grain.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Oct. 30.—At this day's market the millers, who are now tolerably well in stock, appeared determined unanimously to remain on the reserve. The wheat trade altogether was consequently languid in the extreme, and had sales been feasible beyond a very limited amount, many holders would have accepted a price term. Irish duty was unaltered in value, but States and Canadian being more difficult of sale than usual, all description of this article, both free and in bond, receded 1s per barrel below last quotations. Making Barley, and malt, would readily bring much higher rates, but having little or none of prime quality ready for sale, no certain prices for the moment can be formed.

Grinding Barley, Beans and Peas, attended by occasional sales, fully sustained last current rates; and Oat Meal meeting very little notice, this morning were in thin cheer. Indian Corn would be taken freely for Ireland, there being several causes, which in the absence of supplies cannot be executed for the present, although if practicable, somewhat higher prices might be obtained.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE MINISTRY.—Lord J. Russell and Lord Coleridge, at the cabinet council on Wednesday, urged earnestly the constitutional necessity for an early session of Parliament, before Christmas, not only to obtain an act of indemnity for Lord Bessborough's extension of the labor-act, but also to obtain a parliamentary sanction for the reduction of the 4s. duty on imported grain.

The council broke up without coming to any definite resolution.

At the meeting of the ministry on Thursday, the subject was resumed, and on this latter occasion the opponents of an early session had the advantage of Mr. Bessborough's arrival from the Continent, with intelligence that the supplies of grain collected in the American ports for exportation is so ample as to render it extremely improbable that the supply was equal to any demand that could be made, consequently this removed necessity for the reduction of the duty, thus relieving the Ministry from the most important motive for calling an early session. Another step in what he is said to call the administration of a despotism.

The objections to an early session have been most anxiously pressed by the Irish secretary, and the other ministers connected with the government of Ireland, and with some show of reason they allege, with reasons that an early session must conflict with them with Mr. O'Connell and his adherents, thus depressing the cabinet of its principal support. It is not only on the side of Ireland that there are such difficulties threatening the administration at the assembling of Parliament, whether early or late.

We have testimony of the Mill Owner's Journal to the fact that a feeling of the necessity of reducing produce and wages between thirty and forty per cent. for Loch must be the effect of working four days instead of six, rapidly spreading, and becoming almost universal. This serious reduction in the amount of wages contemporaneous with a steady advance in the price of the principal necessities of life is not calculated to infuse an agreeable temper into the proceedings of the popular branch of the legislature.